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**WO 02/50871 A1**

(54) Title: FLUORESCENT COLORTONE LAMP WITH REDUCED MERCURY

(57) Abstract: An electric lamp has an envelope with an inner surface and two electrodes located at each end of the envelope. The electrodes transfer electric power to generate ultraviolet radiation in the envelope which is filled with mercury and a charge sustaining gas. The inner surface of the envelope is pre-coated with an aluminum oxide layer to reflect ultraviolet radiation back into the envelope. A phosphor layer is formed over the aluminum oxide to convert the ultraviolet radiation to visible light. The phosphor layer is a mixture of three phosphors, namely, blue luminescing Blue Halophosphor (BH), red-luminescing Cerium Gadolinium Magnesium Borate (CBTM), and 3000K-luminescing Calcium Halophosphor, also referred to as Warm White (WW).

## Fluorescent colortone lamp with reduced mercury

The present invention is directed to low pressure mercury vapor lamps, more commonly known as fluorescent lamps, having a lamp envelope with phosphor coating, and more particularly, to a coating with three phosphors over an alumina pre-coat.

5               Low pressure mercury vapor lamps, more commonly known as fluorescent lamps, have a lamp envelope with a filling of mercury and rare gas to maintain a gas discharge during operation. The radiation emitted by the gas discharge is mostly in the ultraviolet (UV) region of the spectrum, with only a small portion in the visible spectrum. The inner surface of the lamp envelope has a luminescent coating, often a blend of  
10   phosphors, which emits visible light when impinged by the ultraviolet radiation.

              There is an increase in the use of fluorescent lamps because of reduced consumption of electricity. To further reduce electricity consumption, there is a drive to increase efficiency of fluorescent lamps, referred to as luminous efficacy which is a measure of the useful light output in relation to the energy input to the lamp, in lumens per watt  
15   (LPW).

              Thus, more efficient and longer life fluorescent lamps are desired. However, significant excess of mercury is introduced into the lamp to meet desired long lamp lifetime of 20,000 hours or more. This is necessary because different lamp components, such as the glass envelope, phosphor coatings and electrodes use up the mercury in the lamp. Such  
20   increased use of mercury is not desirable and is detrimental to the environment. Accordingly, there is a drive to reduce mercury consumption in fluorescent lamps without a reduction in the lamp life.

              To increase efficiency and reduce mercury consumption without a reduction in the lamp life, different blends of phosphors are used for the luminescent coating. Further, a  
25   metal oxide layer is provided between the luminescent coating and glass envelope. The metal oxide layer reflects the UV radiation back into the phosphor luminescent layer through which it has already passed for further conversion of the UV radiation to visible light. This improves phosphor utilization and enhances light output. The metal oxide layer also reduces mercury consumption by reducing mercury bound at the tubular portion of the lamp.

Desirable fluorescent lamps characteristics include high brightness and high color rendering. Fluorescent lamps referred to as "Colortone" lamps belong to a family of light sources having high color rendering indices (CRI). These particular fluorescent lamps are used to alleviate seasonal disorders and are used professionally in the color appraisal field and photography. In particular, Colortone 75 lamps are used when visually appraising color uniformity of production sheets.

Colortone 75 lamps have a correlated color temperature of 7500K, with a high CRI being greater than 90. There are organizations that promulgate standards that specify particular minimum values for the CRI and other lamp specification, such at the American National Standard Institute (ANSI) and the International Standard Organization (ISO) standards. For the Colortone 75 lamps, the ANSI and ISO standards require that the CRI must be over 90. The ISO standard further requires that the separate color rendering indices  $R_1$ - $R_8$  be over 80. Conventional Colortone 75 lamps are made with phosphors that are high consumers of mercury, and cannot pass the TCLP (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure) test without sacrificing lamp life.

In particular, a conventional fluorescent Colortone 75 lamp is made with a three-phosphor mixture of Strontium Magnesium Phosphor (Sr. Mag), i.e.  $(\text{Sr}, \text{Mg})_3(\text{PO}_4)_2:\text{Sn}$ , Blue Halophosphor (BH), i.e.,  $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6\text{F}_2:\text{Sb}$ , and Zinc Silicate (ZS), i.e.,  $\text{Zn}_2\text{SiO}_4:\text{Mn}$ . The Sr. Mag is very rich in the red region of the spectrum, while the BH and ZS contribute to the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum for the Colortone 75.

The combination of these three-phosphors produces a broad spectrum in the visible region with high color rendering properties being greater than 90. However, these phosphor mixtures are detrimental for mercury consumption. In particular, Sr. Mag is the highest consumer of mercury and its high percentage renders the conventional Colortone 75 lamps non-TCLP compliant.

Accordingly, there is a need for fluorescent Colortone lamps with high CRI and reduced mercury that pass TCLP.

The object of the present invention is to provide fluorescent Colortone lamps with high CRI and reduced mercury consumption.

The present invention accomplishes the above and other objects by providing an electric lamp having an envelope with an inner surface and at least one electrode, such as two electrodes located at both ends of the envelope tube. The electrodes transfer electric power to generate ultraviolet radiation in the envelope which is filled with mercury and a

charge sustaining gas. The inner surface of the envelope is pre-coated with a metal oxide layer, such as an aluminum oxide layer, to reflect ultraviolet radiation back into the envelope.

A phosphor layer is formed over the aluminum oxide to convert the ultraviolet radiation to visible light. The phosphor layer for a 7500K Colortone is a mixture of three phosphors, namely, blue luminescing Blue Halophosphor (BH), red-luminescing Cerium Gadolinium Magnesium Borate (CBTM), and 3000K-luminescing Calcium Halophosphor, also referred to as Warm White (WW).

Further features and advantages of the invention will become more readily apparent from a consideration of the following detailed description set forth with reference to the accompanying drawings, which specify and show preferred embodiments of the invention, wherein like elements are designated by identical references throughout the drawings; and in which:

FIG 1 shows a Colortone fluorescent lamp according to present invention;

FIG 2 shows the color acceptance criteria for the 7500K Colortone fluorescent lamp according to present invention; and

FIG 3 shows the emission spectrum of the 7500K Colortone fluorescent lamp according to the present invention.

FIG 1 shows a low-pressure mercury vapor discharge or fluorescent lamp 100 with an elongated outer envelope 105 which encloses a discharge space 107 in a gastight manner. The lamp 100 shown in the illustrative example of FIG 1 is tubular lamp, preferably having a length of approximately 0.5 to 8 feet long, operating on a current from approximately 0.160 to 1.500 Amps, and a lamp power approximately from 4.0 to 215 Watts, for example. However, the lamp may be a compact fluorescent lamp, and the lamp may have other operating parameters and have other shapes like curved shapes, such as U-shape or circular, or any other desired shape.

Illustratively, the lamp 100 has a conventional electrode structure 110 at each end which includes a filament 115 made of tungsten, for example. Alternatively, the electrode structure 110 may be provided at only a single end, particularly for compact fluorescent lamps. The electrode structure 110 is not the essence of the present invention, and other structures may be used for lamp operation to generate and maintain a discharge in the discharge space 107. For example, a coil positioned outside the discharge space 107 may be

used to generate an alternating magnetic field in the discharge space for generating and maintaining the discharge.

Returning to the illustrative lamp 100 of FIG 1, the filament 115 of the electrode structure 110 is supported on conductive lead wires 120 which extend through a glass press seal 125 located at one end of a mount stem 130 near the base 135 of the lamp 100. The leads 120 are connected to pin-shaped contacts 140 of their respective bases 135 fixed at opposite ends of the lamp 100 through conductive feeds 150.

A center lead wire 160 extends from each mount 130 through each press seal 125 to support a cathode ring 170 positioned around the filament 115. A glass capsule 180 with which mercury was dosed is clamped on the cathode ring 170 of only one of the mounts 130. The other mount does not contain a mercury capsule, however a cathode guard 170 may be provided around its filament 115, which has been omitted in FIG 1 in order to show the filament 115.

A metal wire 190 is tensioned over the mercury glass capsule 180. The metal wire 190 is inductively heated in a high frequency electromagnetic field to cut open the capsule 180 for releasing mercury into the discharge space 107 inside the envelope 105.

The discharge space 107 enclosed by the envelope 105 is filled with an ionizable discharge-sustaining filling which includes an inert gas such as argon, or a mixture of argon and other gases, at a low pressure. The inert gas and a small quantity of mercury sustain an arc discharge during lamp operation. In the operation of the lamp 100, when the electrodes 110 are electrically connected to a source of predetermined energizing potential via the contact pins 150, a gas discharge is sustained between the electrodes 110 inside the envelope 105. The gas discharge generates ultraviolet (UV) radiation which is converted to visible light by a phosphor luminescent layer shown as numeral 210 in FIG 1.

In particular, the inner surface of the outer envelope 105 is pre-coated with a single layer of a metal oxide, such as aluminum oxide  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  200, over which a phosphor luminescent layer 210 is formed. The alumina pre-coat 200 reflects the UV radiation back into the phosphor luminescent layer 210 through which it has already passed for further conversion of the UV radiation to visible light. This improves phosphor utilization and enhances light output. The alumina pre-coat 200 also reduces mercury consumption by reducing mercury diffusion into the glass lamp envelope 105. To further reduce mercury consumption, the glass mount stems 130 and press seals 125 may also be coated with an alumina pre-coat layer 215, to reduce mercury bound to the glass mount stems 130 and press seals 125.

The alumina pre-coat layer 200 is applied by liquid suspension according to commonly employed techniques for applying phosphor layers on the inner surface of the lamp envelope 105. For example, aluminum oxide is suspended in a water base solution and flushed down the lamp tube or envelope 105 to flow over the envelope inner surface until it exits from the other end. The solution is dried in a drying chamber and then the phosphor coat 210 is applied in a similar fashion and sintered or baked for a period of time.

The alumina pre-coat layer 215 may be formed over the glass mount stems 130 and press seals 125 by methods well known in the art, such as by painting the glass mount stems 130 and press seals 125 with the water solution containing suspended aluminum oxide, followed by drying and sintering.

For the 7500K Colortone fluorescent lamp according to the present invention, where the color temperature is about 7500K, i.e., in degree Kelvin, (7500K), the phosphor coat 210 comprises a mixture of three phosphors. The three phosphor mixture of the 7500K Colortone consists of blue-luminescing Blue Halophosphor (BH) activated by Sb, i.e.,  $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6\text{F}_2:\text{Sb}$ , red-luminescing Cerium Gadolinium Magnesium Borate (CBTM) activated by Eu, i.e.,  $(\text{Ce}, \text{Gd}, \text{Tb})\text{MgB}_5\text{O}_{10}:\text{Mn}$ , and 3500K-luminescing Calcium Halophosphor activated by Sb, Mn, i.e.,  $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{F}, \text{Cl})_2:\text{Sb}, \text{Mn}$ , also referred to as Warm White (WW).

The 7500K Colortone fluorescent lamp with this three-phosphor mixture exhibits higher lumens than conventional Colortone 75 lamps with Sr. Mag, BH and ZS phosphor mixture. In particular, the 7500K Colortone fluorescent lamp provides approximately 2000 lumens and meets the color acceptance requirement for ANSI and ISO, as shown in Tables 1-2.

Table 1 shows the 100 photometry results for six samples C7500K0K-1 to C7500K-6 of the 7500K Colortone fluorescent lamp according to the present invention, and the conventional Colortone 75 lamp, listed as C75, with the Sr. Mag, BH and ZS phosphor mixture. Columns 3 and 4 show the X and Y color point co-ordinates; column 5 shows the correlated color temperature (CCT); and column 6 shows the lumen values for the test lamps.

Lamp	Actual CRI	X	Y	CCT	Lumens
C75	92.7	.3004	.3176	7363	1889
C7500K-1	90.1	.3006	.3174	7354	2074
C7500K-2	90.4	.3003	.3168	7383	2082
C7500K-3	90.4	.3004	.3167	7376	2087
C7500K-4	90.3	.3005	.3166	7372	2065
C7500K-5	90.2	.3006	.3169	7361	2166
C7500K-6	90.1	.3007	.3179	7339	2145

Table 1

5 As seen from Table 1, the 7500K Colortone fluorescent lamps C7500K0K-1 to C7500K-6 according to the present invention have a higher lumen output than the conventional C75 lamp. In addition, the XY color point co-ordinates and CRI values meet the color acceptance criteria described in connection with FIG 2 and both the ANSI and ISO standards, which require the color rendering CRI or Ra to be over 90, a CRI>90, and the  
10 separate special color rendering indices R<sub>1</sub> to R<sub>8</sub> to be over 80.

	Conventional C75 lamp	Inventive C7500K lamp
15	X = 0.3004 Y = 0.3176  Ra = 92.70	X = 0.3006 Y = 0.3174  Ra = 90.10
20	R <sub>1</sub> = 93.56 R <sub>2</sub> = 93.56 R <sub>3</sub> = 88.96 R <sub>4</sub> = 93.10 R <sub>5</sub> = 94.02	R <sub>1</sub> = 88.50 R <sub>2</sub> = 93.10 R <sub>3</sub> = 92.64 R <sub>4</sub> = 89.88 R <sub>5</sub> = 90.34
25	R <sub>6</sub> = 91.72	R <sub>6</sub> = 90.80

$$R_7 = 93.56$$

$$R_7 = 92.18$$

$$R_8 = 93.10$$

$$R_8 = 82.98$$

Table 2

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Table 2 shows the general color rendering index Ra, i.e., CRI, and the special color rendering indices  $R_1$  to  $R_8$ . As seen from Table 2, the general color rendering index Ra is greater than 90 for the 7500K Colortone fluorescent lamp according to the present invention, thus meeting the ANSI standard. Further, the special color rendering indices  $R_1$  to  $R_8$  are all greater than 80, thus also meeting the ISO standard.

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FIG 2 shows the color acceptance criteria for 7500K Colortone fluorescent lamps, having three-step ellipses with the center as  $X=0.299$  and  $Y=0.316$  and a major axis approximately between 0.297, 0.312 and 0.302, 0.320, and a minor axis approximately between 0.297, 0.317 and 0.300, 0.315.

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FIG 3 shows the emission spectrum of the 7500K Colortone fluorescent lamp according to the present invention in a solid line, and the emission spectrum of the conventional C75 Colortone fluorescent lamp in dashed lines.

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The three-phosphor mixtures of the inventive 7500K Colortone lamp allow the lamp 100 to have reduced mercury consumption in conjunction with the alumina pre-coat 200 which shields the glass envelope 105 from mercury. In addition to the alumina pre-coat 200, the phosphor layer 210 provides lower mercury consumption than other phosphors, as well as increased brightness.

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The increased brightness and reduced mercury consumption is achieved by replacing the phosphor layer of a conventional lamp with a layer of the three-phosphors mixture layer over the UV alumina pre-coat layer. In particular, the lamps used to obtain the 100 photometry results shown in Tables 1-2, were F40T12, which are straight tubular lamps having a length of 4 feet. The raw phosphor weight used was approximately 6.5 0.2g. By contrast, the weight of the three-phosphor mixture layer 210 is considerably lower, such as approximately 5.5g to 6.0g. Thus, the inventive lamps have a phosphor weight of approximately 1.375 to 1.5 grams per foot. The weight of the alumina pre-coat layer 200 is approximately 120-240mg.

30

Table 3 shows the particular composition of the three phosphor mixture of the 7500K Colortone fluorescent lamp C7500K according to the present invention, in comparison to the conventional 75 Colortone fluorescent lamp C75.



Lamp	Phosphors	Weight %
C75	Sr. Mag	32.40
	BH	66.86
	ZS	7.40
C7500K	BH	60.94
	CBTM	13.59
	WW	25.47

Table 3

Conventional 4ft Colortone lamps are manufactured with approximately 15-40mg of mercury. By contrast, the inventive Colortone lamps with the three phosphor mixture having a length of 4ft with a lamp life of 20,000 hours, require less than 15 mg, namely approximately 3mg to 8mg for lamps having a length of 8 feet or less, such as approximately 4.4mg of mercury for 4 foot lamps, and still maintain the rated lamp life and the high lumens output as listed in table 1, namely approximately 2100 lumens for the 7500K lamps. Thus, the inventive lamps have approximately 1.0 to 1.1mg of mercury per foot.

The increased light output and reduced mercury consumption are due to the superior components of the phosphor 210, as well as the UV pre-coat layer 200 which reduces the interaction of mercury ions with the glass envelope 105 and reflects the UV rays more efficiently back into the phosphor layer 210 to improve utilization of the phosphor and enhance visible light production.

While the present invention has been described in particular detail, it should also be appreciated that numerous modifications are possible within the intended spirit and scope of the invention. In interpreting the appended claims it should be understood that:

- (a) the word "comprising" does not exclude the presence of other elements than those listed in a claim;
- (b) the word "consisting" excludes the presence of other elements than those listed in a claim;
- (c) the word "a" or "an" preceding an element does not exclude the presence of a plurality of such elements.
- (d) any reference signs in the claims do not limit their scope; and
- (e) several "means" may be represented by the same item of hardware or software implemented structure or function.

## CLAIMS:

1. An electric lamp (100) comprising:  
an envelope (105) having an inner surface and enclosing a discharge space  
(107) filled with mercury having a weight of less than 15mg;

at least one electrode (110) for generating ultraviolet radiation in said  
5 discharge space (107); and

a phosphor layer (210) formed over said inner surface to convert said  
ultraviolet radiation to visible light;

wherein said phosphor layer (210) is formulated to provide a color rendering  
index of at least 90 at a color temperature of approximately 7500K.

2. The electric lamp (100) of claim 1, wherein said phosphor layer (210) consists  
of Blue Halophosphor, Cerium Gadolinium Magnesium Borate and Calcium Halophosphor.

3. The electric lamp (100) of claim 1, wherein said phosphor layer (210) consists  
15 approximately 61% weight of Blue Halophosphor, approximately 14% weight of Cerium  
Gadolinium Magnesium Borate and approximately 25% weight of Calcium Halophosphor.

4. The electric lamp (100) of claim 1, wherein said weight of said mercury is  
approximately 1.0 to 1.1mg/ft.

5. The electric lamp (100) of claim 1, further comprising an aluminum oxide  
layer (200) formed between said inner surface and said phosphor layer (210).

6. The electric lamp (100) of claim 1, wherein a weight of said phosphor layer  
25 (210) is approximately 1.375 to 1.5 grams per foot.

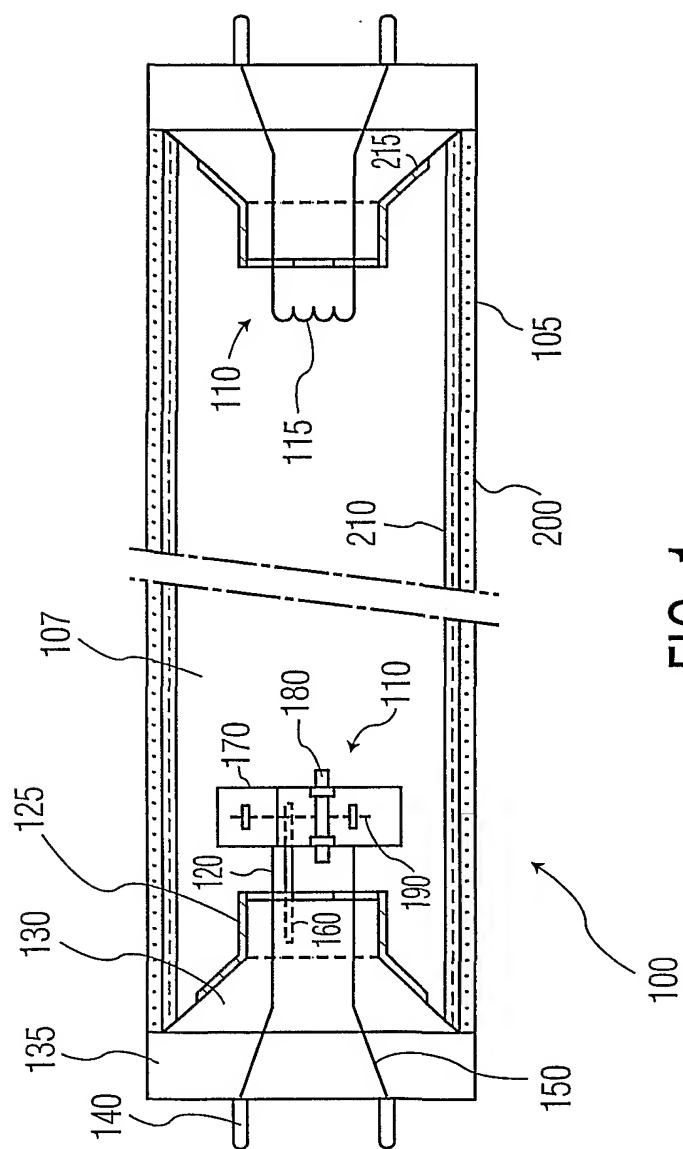


FIG. 1

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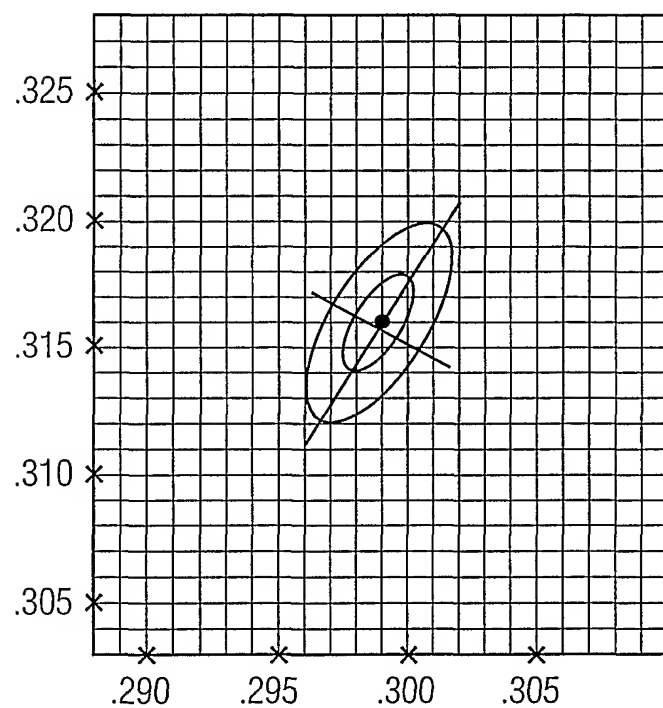


FIG. 2

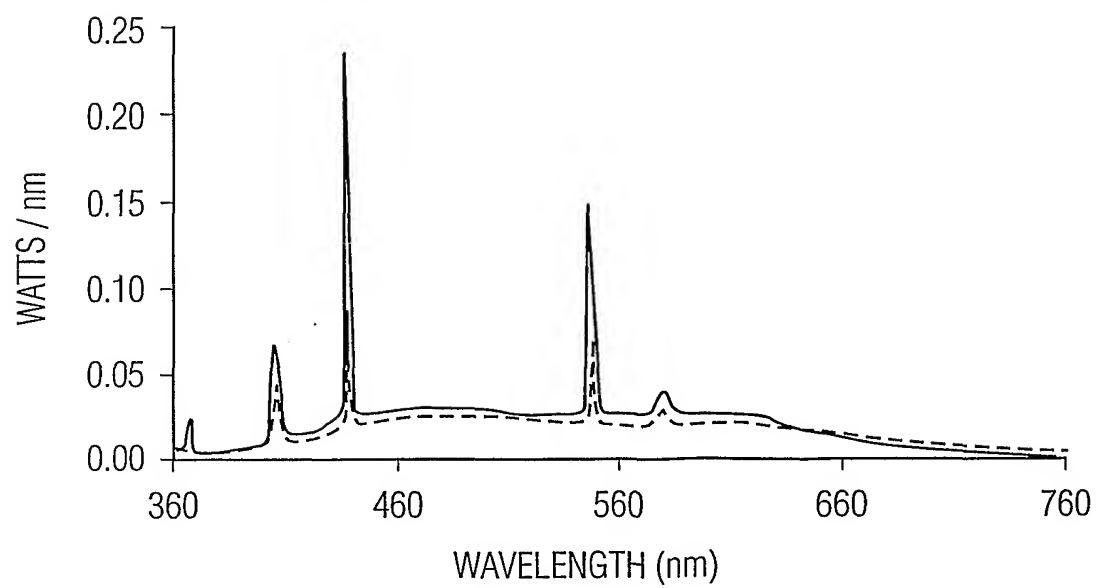


FIG. 3

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
 IPC 7 H01J61/44 H01J61/42

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H01J

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, INSPEC, IBM-TDB

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 612 590 A (TRUSHELL CHARLES ET AL) 18 March 1997 (1997-03-18) the whole document	1-3
A	US 4 602 188 A (DE HAIR JOHANNES T W ET AL) 22 July 1986 (1986-07-22) the whole document	1-3



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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